BOMBAY GAZETTE

VOLUME XXV.] WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1814. [NUMBER 1234.

Advertisement.

I SOBARAM VIZLALL, late of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant and now confined in the common Goal of Bombay, not being charged in custody the 16th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1812, with any debt or debts, sum or sums of money exceeding in the whole the sum of Bombay Rupees twenty one thousand eight hundred and twenty and sixty five reas (21820 - 65) do hereby give this my 2nd public notice, that I intend to take the benefit of an act passed in the fifty second year of his present Majesty's Reign intituled an act for the relief of certain insolvent Debtors in England & I do hereby give notice that a true and perfect Schedule containings discovery of all my real and personal estate hereafter to be sworn to is now ready to be delivered to any Creditors applying for the same to the Goaler of the Goal of Bombay aforesaid.

SOBARAM VIZLALL.

Witness,
M. MACKENZIE,
MARSHAL.

Bombay, 26th January 1814.

Boyce, Kempt, & Co.
THIS DAY,
AT 12 O'CLOCK PRECISELY,
WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
The Following
HORSES,
BELONGING TO THE ESTATE
OF THE LATE
Lieut. Heard.
VIZ.

A STRONG and active Chesnut Charger 6 years old and 14 hands, 2 inches high, with Saddle and Bridle.

A Grey Arab Horse, that has been rode by a Lady and is remarkably gentle with a Lady's Saddle and Bridle.

Bombay, 26th January, 1814.

Boyce, Kempt, & Co.
THIS DAY,
WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
THE LIBRARY of the late Doctor BEAN.

Bombay, 26th January 1814.

Baxter, Ferrier & CO.

TOMORROW Thursday the 27th instant, will be Sold by Public Auction, the wearing Apparel and Effects of an Officer deceased—Some Articles of Household Furniture, &c. &c. &c.

Bombay, 26th January 1814.

GEORGE HIGGS.

HAS for Private Sale, at his Stable, a Pair of Bay Arab Curricle Horses well broken, perfectly quiet and sound.

Bombay, 26th January 1814.

BLACK SWAN.

LOST from the neighbourhood of the Breach a Black Swan—Whoever will give intelligence which may lead to it's discovery, shall receive a handsome reward on application at the Gazette Office.

Bombay, 26th January 1814.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Wednesday, January 26th 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Bombay Castle, 19th January 1814.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

Serjeant Hallam is appointed to the situation of Serjeant Major and Quarter Master Serjeant to the Corps of Native Cavalry.

Bombay Castle, 19th January 1814.

The following promotion is ordered to take place in the first Regiment in consequence of the death of Lieutenant J. B. Heard of that Corps.

First Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign William Inglis to be Lieutenant in Succession to Heard deceased,—Date of Rank 15th January 1814.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE.
AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVED.—January 19th Ship Lowjee Family, Captain G. Seton, from China.

Ditto 21st Ditto Cutter Gertrtida, Captain J. D. Wassing, from Columbo.

SAILED.—January 19th Ship Khabras, Captain T. Gregory, to Mangalore.

Ditto 20th Ditto Ship Sourabaya, Captain William Webster, to Columbo.

Ditto Bengal Pilot Brig Flora, Captain W. J. Hamilton, to Calcutta.

Ditto 23d Ditto The Honourable Company's Ship Ternate, Captain Henry Davidson, to Cranchey.

BOMCAY.

MARRIAGE.—On Thursday the 20th Instant, by the Reverend. N. Wade, Captain James Sutherland, to Miss Cherry, eldest daughter of the late John Hector Cherry, Esq. Member of Council at this Presidency.

DEATHS.—On the 19th Instant, at Doctor Maxwell's House at Colaba; Thomas Dickson, Esq. Surgeon, on the Madras Establishment.

At Kaira, Lieutenant William Havard, 2d Battalion 9th Regt. N. I.

The Gazette.

BOMBAY, JANUARY 26, 1814.

SUCH was our desire to publish, as early as possible, the important document contained in our last, that we almost completely deprived ourselves of the power of giving it that consideration we wished, since to those who are become acquainted, thro the pages of History, with the rise and progress of the illustrious house of Austria it, surely, cannot be deemed as otherwise than full of interest and attraction, tho' perhaps, both the one and the other, may attribute their principle strength as well to those emotions, of sympathy, with which we ruminate over the declension of imperial power, as to those endless train of ideas which present themselves with regard to the past and future policy of France.

By some it may be thought, and perhaps with justice, as wanting in energy; it is, however, characterized by simplicity, and truth, always engaging, and that part with reference to the marriage of Maria Louisa with the Tyrant we consider as particularly well *managed*, if we may be allowed so to express ourselves. It is also a production wherein Prudence is conspicuous; it commits the Austrian monarch, save with regard to Prussia, to no specific terms of peace, it uses no taunting language to exasperate the Enemy of his house, it is marked by no indecent exultation which might and would, in the event of Fortune being again unkind, retorted three fold upon him.

As an appeal to our judgement it calls into action the utmost powers of our mind, and certainly we feel ourselves but little competent to discuss the momentous points, which are so intimately blended with it; nevertheless we cannot abstain from expressing our dissent from those who consider family alliances, between regal houses, as futile. Even in the instance before us the prineiple advantage expected has, in truth, been actually obtained. No doubt the young and innocent Maria Louisa,

"*Inscia virgo*
Nobilis ævum!"

was offered up like, Iphigenia at Aulis. No doubt she was dedicated, as of old, to the Moloch of modern times. The end however was answered—the Dæmon was propitiated—his wrath was averted, for a time, and her family saved.

But in justice to our own opinion we ought not to rest contented here, since by referring the history of the reign of Maximilian the we shall find that that Prince by his marriage with Mary the Daughter of Charles the Bold secured the inheritance of Burgundy. That his son Philip by espousing Johanna, the Daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella, brought the succession of the Spanish Monarchy into his family, and by the alliance of his Grandson Ferdinand with Anne, Daughter of Ladislaus he entailed on his posterity the crowns of Hungary and Bohemia—indeed were these matrimonial gave both to convey Grandeur of the than to *Prov*

Bella

Nama

Nor is as it owing that the diadem of Spain? of this description, by the Ma the 14th with Maria Theresa, In Spain. To prevent which every effort of intrigue was resorted to. And it is after contempla and ambition of those, (wh that we are better enable ought the actions o me is one of the most skil orld has produced, we are but great, indeed, a ur doubts al wisdom said by o that "*vaulting ambition doth o'erleap* and trust, when leisure will permit us to shew that the truth of that observation has been most completely exemplified in the conduct of Napoleon.

It gives us infinite pleasure to see by the following paragraph, extracted from the Madras Courier, of the 11th ultimo, that Lady Newbolt, so deservedly a favorite with the whole of this Settlement, during her residence here, is, as every one would wish her to be, happy and well.

"On Monday the 31st instant, Lady Newbolt opened Moubray House, to the principal Families of the Settlement. The party commenced at an early hour, and the merry dance was only interrupted by an excellent Supper. We shall merely add that the company seemed to be like their fair hostess *At Home.*"

By a private letter from Canton dated the 17th of November 1813 we learn that a chop had arrived there that morning from Pekin.

Accounts state that whilst the Emperor of China was on a visit, he left his nine sons in charge of that City. During the Emperor's absence, three Cousins with twelve Emperor's Servants and seventy Ladrones attempted to force the Palace which they effected. They put thirty soldiers to death; but the 2d son cut one of the Ladrones down and shot another, when the rest of them ran away.—The outside gates were immediately shut and the whole, we are happy to learn, were taken prisoners. The [illegible] are the prisoners under sentence of [illegible], viz.

Head Lads, Servants, Cousins, } Bellies to be opened, AND to be cut in pieces!!!

AND

others to have their heads cut [illegible]

English Extracts.

[illegible] PRINCE REGENT'S LEVEE.

Yesterday his Royal Highness the Prince Regent held a Levee and [illegible] Council. At twelve o'clock a guard of [illegible] marched into the Court-yard of [illegible] commanded by Colonel Lorrus, [illegible] by the Band of the Coldstream Regiment [illegible] Court-yard, and form, who remained in the Court-yard, and played various pieces during the proceedings of the Court. The streets leading to Carlton House were [illegible] by a party of the 7th Hussars, and Pall-mall was particularly crowded [illegible] commenced a little before [illegible] was very numerously and splendidly attended.

Among those present were—

Their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York, Kent, and Cambridge, his Serene Highness the Prince of Orange, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Russian, Spanish, and Portuguese Ambassadors, the Persian, Turkish, Hessian, and Swedish Ministers, the Groom of the Stole, the Lord Chamberlain, the Lord Steward, the Captain of the Gentlemen Pensioners, the Master of the Horse, the Comptroller of the Household, the Treasurer of the House-hold, the Vice Chamberlain, the Gold Stick (Earl Harrington,) the Great Chamberlain of England, the King's Advocate, the Master of the Rolls, the Solicitor-General, the Chief Justices of the Pleas, the Lord Mayor of London, the Recorder of London, the Adjutant-General, King at Arms, Judge Advocate, Counts Munster, Pellnella, and Wormzow, Bishops of Exeter, Limerick, and Ely, [illegible] the High Sheriff [illegible]

DUKES—Montrose, Devonshire, Athol, Beaufort, Rutland, Dorset, and Crafton.

MARQUISSES—Winchester, Camden, Huntly, Cornwallis, and Donegall.

EARLS—Percy, Darlington, Scarborough, Conyngham, Plymouth, Ilchester, Caledon, Ormond, Cavan, Charleville, Delawar, Aboyne, Strathmore, Morton, Suffield, Bathurst, Apsley, and Tyrconnel, Courtown, Uxbridge, Ludlow, Nelson, Winchelsea, Cholmondeley, Harrington, Chatham, and Talbot.

VISCOUNTS—Melville, Grimstone, Barnard, Maynard, Clermont, Galway, Whitworth, and Ashbrooke.

LORDS—Kenyon, Henley, J. Murray, G. Beresford, Barnard, G. Cavendish, A. Somerset, H. Paulett, F. Spencer, Graves, H. Hood, Tyrawley, Dufferin, Sondes, Walpole, E. O'Bryen, Braybrooke, Muskerry, Ducie, R. Manners, Gwyder, Amherst, C. Somerset, De Darnstanville, and Galway.

SIRS—E. Coote, M. Wood, C. Hunter, J. Sinclair D. Baird, I. Heard, J. Hippesley, J. Harrington, ——Erskine, W. Pole, H. Davy, C. Asgill, T. Metcalfe, J. Peechell, R. Dallas, A. Clarke, W. Grant, H. Hamilton, J. Musgrave, W. Elliott, J. Nichols, C. Robinson, J. Crawford, J. Langham, W. J. De Bathe, W. Brabazon, G. F. Hill, C. Wood, J. Mawbey, L. Harvey, and ——Knightley,

ADMIRALS—Stopford, R. Murray, Morris, Holloway, Surridge, Sawyer and Parker.

GENERALS—Grosvenor, Thornton, Stanwix, Barclay, Loftus, Warde, Phipps, Calvert, Needham, Wemys, Fitzroy, Eden, Gibbs, Bayly, Mann, Erskin, Harris, Kelly, Hislop, A. Gordon, Porter, Meade, Hawker, E. Coote, Crosbie, Clay, Darling, and Hart.

COLONELS—Thornton, Christie, Bagwell, Farmingham, Warre, Downman, Dickson, Dixon, B. Reynardson, Crosbie, Stratford, Chapman, Herne, C

St. Paul, H. H. St. Paul, Althorpe, Lyster, Kerrison, Harcell, Meade, Otway, Knox, Colquit, Wood, Clements, and Congreve.

Majors—Reynett, Hodge, French, Thornhill, and Grosvenor.

Captains—Buss, Peachy, Mason, Manshall, Fowler, Wauchope, Irby, Curzon, Wilbraham, Tomlinson, Bunbury, Baker, Collier, Chambers Burrowes, Hamlyn, Clifford, Lacon, Knox, Andrew, Dukinfield.

Cornet—Watson.

Ensigns—Baird and Pungdish.

Rev. Messrs.—De Cookson, Thurlow, T. S Clarke, Hon. and Rev. J. Blackwood.

Messrs.—Lamb, Grenwood, M'Mahon, R. Bathurst, Vansittart, P. Carew, Gascoyne, Walker, M. Taylor, G. Rose, S. Waring, Croker, Bicknell, Beach, Cavendish, Temper, B. Craven, Watson, Mainwaring, Hood, Ware, Willis, Ward, A. Smith, L. Smith, Parish, Cox, Perkins, Hoare, Baker, Buller, Shiffner, Wilbraham, Gore, Singleton, Nash, Bond, Heneage, Cawthorn, Bish, Daniel, Bushnel, Burrows, Bathurst, Latour, Colman, King, Rycroft, M. Sutton, Dutton, Dottin, J. Rochfort, Lovedeu, Wraxhall, L. Sulivan, Cotter, W. L. Bathurst, Jodrell, Harford, D. M. Ershine, Agar, Aust, Gaddner, Morse, Hawthorne, Daniel, Hippisley, H. Vansittart, C. T. Blicke, E. C. Bentinck, Macclesfield, C. Spencer, and Stanhope.

The following had the honour of being presented:—

Major Reynett 52d Regt. Assistant Quarter-Master-General, on promotion, and return from Portugal.

Lord James Murray on being appointed Aid-de-Camp to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, with the rank of Colonel.

Colonel Birch Reynardson, on his promotion, and upon taking the name of Reynardson.

Mr. Weld Forester.

Lieutenant-General Fitzroy, by the Duke of Grafton.

Mr. Baker, his Majesty's late Secretary of Legation and Charge d'Affairs in the United States, on his return to England, by Lord Castlereagh.

Mr. Hippisley, by Sir J. C. Hippisley.

Mr. H. Beach, by Lord Duck.

Mr. L. Sullivan, on his marriage, by Lord Palmerston.

Mr W. L. Bathurst, by Earl Bathurst.

Hon. Captain Peachey, R. N. upon his return from the East Indies, by Lord Paulett.

Mr. Tempest, on going abroad, by Lord G. H. Cavendish.

Mr. C. Cavendish, by Lord G. H. Cavendish.

Viscount Claremont, by the Lord in Waiting.

Lord Whitworth, on being created an English Viscount, and on being appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The Duke of Dorset, by Viscount Whitworth.

Gen. the Earl of Conynham, on promotion.

Marquis of Donnegal, by the Marquis of Camden.

Lord Sondes, upon his coming of age, by Mr. G. Watson.

Viscount Barnard, by the Earl of Darlington.

Bishop of Sodor and Man, by the Duke of Athol.

The Earl of Ilchester, on his marriage, by the Lord in Waiting.

[illegible] Elliott, Bart. on coming to his title, by [illegible]

[illegible] Dyothe, on coming of age, by ditto.

[illegible] grave, on coming to his title, by ditto.

Sir Josep[illegible]awbey, on his appointment to the 4th Surrey Local [illegible] by ditto.

[illegible] arrival from Ireland, by [illegible]

Cornet Watson, [illegible] appointment [illegible]

Horse Guards, [illegible]

Captain Irby [illegible]

C. Spencer.

The following were presented [illegible] in Waiting:—

Major-General Eden, on his return from India.

Lieutenant.-Col. Luttrell, West Somerset Local Militia.

Vice-Admiral Stop[illegible] appointment to a Brigade.

General Bayley, [illegible] on promotion, and appointment to [illegible]

Rear-Admiral [illegible] on return from the Peninsula.

Capt. Bunbury, commanding 54th Regiment, on going abroad with his regiment.

Rear-Admiral Morris, on return from the Baltic.

Major H. Grove, on return from Portugal.

Lieutenant-Col. Jackson, [illegible]

Capt. Burrows, Coldstream Guards, on his appointment to Marshal Beresford's staff.

Ensigns Baird and Pungdish, [illegible] Guards.

Mr. Aust, on his marriage.

Mr. Bicknell, on his appointment to 2d Clerk [illegible] Majesty's Household.

Mr. Samuel Perkins.

Mr. Lamb, M. P.

Mr. Gardiner, of Leicester to present his Book of Sacred Melodies.

Mr. Pond, on his appointment as Astronomer Royal.

Mr. Staunton Rochfort, on his marriage.

Captain Mason, R. N. by Lord Hood, on being appointed to his Majesty's ship President.

Mr. George Bligh, by Lord Palmerston.

Mr. H. Vansittart, on his marriage, by Lord Braybrook.

The following had also the honour of being presented, on promotion:—

Lieutenant-Gen. Sir James Fricker, Major-Gen. Darling, Major-Gen. Gibbs, Major-Gen. Clay, Lieutenant-Gen. [illegible] Lieut.-Gen. Porter, Gen. Barclay, Major-Gen. Gordon, 67th Regt. Major-Gen. Kelly, 1st Guards, General Lofrus, Lieut.-Colonel Athorpe, R. H. Guards Col. Kerrison, 7th Hussars, Col. Otway, Col. Dixon, R. H. A. Lieut.-Col. Downman, R. H. A. Lieut.-Col. Watts, Deputy Quarter-Master Gen. Cape of Good Hope, Col. Framlingham, R. H. A. Major-Thornhill 7th Hussars Capt. Hamlyn, 7th Hussars, Captain J. Marshall, R. N. Capt. J. W. Andrews, R. N. Capt. Duckinfield, 1st Guards, Capt. J. G. Boss, R. N. Capt. H. Collier, R. N.

After the Levee, his Royal Highness held a Privy council, when the Recorder made his report, and Robert Kennett was ordered for execution on Thursday next.

TO THE HONOURABLE THE COMMONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED;

The humble Petition of the undersigned, being Protestant Dissenting Ministers of the three Denominations, residing in and about the City of London and Westminster.

Sheweth,

That your Petitioners, convinced of the divine origin and universal obligation of the Christain Religion, and deeply impressed with a belief of its beneficial tendency to advance the virtue and happiness of mankind, have devoted their lives and talents to the studies and labours of the Christian Ministry.

That your Petitioners have reflected, with unfeigned commiseration, on the intellectual and moral condition of the native population of India now subject to the British Empire, a condition which your Petitioners, from irrefragable evidence, regard as most deplorable in the eye of a Christian Philanthropist, powerfully obstructive to the progress of civilization and morality, and unfavourable to the security and permanency of British Government in that country.

That this opinion of your Petitioners is founded upon the analogies of history, and the known tendency of moral causes, applied to the fact, that the profession and practice of heathenism in the East Indies are peculiarly distinguished by sanguinary cruelties, the most revolting obscenities, and many other immoralities, which extinguish the best principles of our common nature, occasion a tremendous destruction of human life, and are as inimical to the existence and growth of fidelity, honour, loyalty, and every social virtue, as they are opposed to the acknowledgment and worship of the true God.

That your Petitioners, regarding the Christian Religion as the appointed instrument of Providence for the removal of moral disorder and misery in the present state, no less than for the attainment of superior felicity in a future life, cannot but devoutly wish for the universal diffusion of that divine and only true religion; yet not by force, artifice, or allurement, nor by any other means than those which are addressed to the understanding and concience of man.

That, with these views, certain pious and benevolent persons, whom, on account of their profession and character, their learning and labours, your Petitioners esteem it an honour to recoglize as brethren, have devoted their lives to the noble charity of instructing the Hindoos in Christian principles, by translating, printing, and circulating the holy Scriptures in the various languages of the East, by rational argument and peaceable exhortation, and by maintaining schools for the education of the native children: in the prosecution of which humane purposes their conduct have been most exemplary, [illegible] success not inconsiderable.

That your Petitioners, also concieve the [illegible] and extension of Christian worship and [illegible]uction in India to be, in a high degree, [illegible]able for the religious welfare and confort of [illegible]untrymen and their families who are esta[illegible] the different stations.

That your Petitioners not only take the common [illegible] of men and Christians in this work of enlightened and most disinterested benevolence, but they have a strong feeling of personal concern in them; as possibly some of themselves, but with much probability their children and friends, will be desirous of devoting themselves to the ministry of the Gospel in the important field which the Indian provinces present for such labours.

That, for these reasons, great and weighty in the estimation of your Petitioners, and from the [illegible]rest, attachment to their country and its [illegible] as well as from general benevolence [illegible] sense of duty to God, your Pe[illegible] earnestly pray, that, in [illegible]ctment for the future government [illegible] which your Honourable [illegible]d to sanction, a full [illegible] the liberty of religious [illegible] and dispersing the ho[illegible] the security of the Mi[illegible]masters, or other per[illegible]ed, so long as th[illegible]e loyal, dutiful, and o[illegible]rown.

ABSTRACT OF TH[illegible]O CATHOLICS.

This Bill enables Ro[illegible]holics to sit in either House of Parliament, and to hold all civil and military offices, upon their taking and making [illegible] Declaration and oath, instead of the Oaths [illegible]llegiance, Abjuration and Supremacy, and [illegible]arations against Transubstantiation [illegible]vocation of Saints, required [illegible], except the offices of Lord [illegible] Lord Keeper or Lord Commissi[illegible] of Great Britain, or [illegible] Lord [illegible]d Deputy, or Chief Governor [illegible]land. Roman Catholics [illegible]isqualified to hold or [illegible]nefice, place or d[illegible]g to the [illegible]lished Church [illegible] of Scotland, [illegible] any Eccle[illegible]t of Judicature, o[illegible] of th[illegible]ities of this realm, or to the Colleges [illegible], Westminster, or Winchester, [illegible] to any public School of Royal or Ecclesiastical foundation within this realm, otherwise than as they are by the law, as now [illegible]g, qualified to hold or presented to the same.

No Roman Catholic shall present to any Protestant advowson; if any ecclesiastical patronage be attached to any office to which a Roman Catholic is appointed, the patronage shall be excuted by such Protestant Privy Councillor as his Majesty may appoint. Roman Catholic Clergymen shall take an oath, purporting that they will not recommend, sanction, or concur in the appointment or consecration of any Bishop of whose loyalty they are not well informed. Persons discharging spiritual functions without taking this oath, will be guilty of a misdemeanour.—None but a natural-born subject, having been resident in the kingdom five years immediately previous to consecration, shall exercise the functions of Bishop.

These are the heads to Mr. Grattan's Bill, to which Mr. Canning has proposed several supplementary clauses to the following purport:—That every Roman Catholic Bishop to be hereafter appointed shall obtain a certificate from five English Catholic Peers, named in the bill, as to his loyalty; and any Bishop officiating without this certificate, *may be sent out of the kingdom*. That all bulls or briefs received from Rome, shall be immediately communicated to Commissioners appointed by the bill, namely, five Catholic Peers, the Roman Catholic Bishop of the London district, the Lord Chancellor, and one of the Secretaries of State, being a Protestant, excepting such bulls as relate to the spiritual concerns of individuals, which must be certified upon oath to be purely of such a nature.—The penalty of not complying with that provision, is, that they are liable to be sent out of the kingdom.

The Commissioners to be sworn to secrecy.

There is a similar provision for Ireland.

The Commissioners to certify for the loyalty of Bishops to be five Irish Catholic Peers. The Commissioners for the inspection of bulls to be the same five Peers, the Roman Catholic Archbishops of Dublin and Armagh, the Lord Chancellor, and Secretary of State, or one of the Privy Council, being a Protestant.

In the event of the death or absence from the kingdom of any of the five Catholic Peers in either of the kingdoms, a substitute to be appointed by his Majesty from among the remaining Catholic Peers; or, if there should not be a sufficient number of Catholic Peers, any Roman Catholic Gentleman, possessing a landed estate of 1,000l. a year may be appointed.

The following is the new oath:—

"I, A. B. do hereby declare, that I do profess the Roman Catholic Religion: and I do sincerely promise and swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to his Majesty King George the Third, and him will defend to the utmost of my power against all conspiracies and attempts whatever, that shall be made against his person, crown, or dignity; and I will do my utmost endeavour to disclose and make known to his Majesty, his heirs, and successors, all treasons and traitorous conspiracies which may be formed against him or them; and I do faithfully promise to maintain, support, and defend, to the utmost of my power, the succession to the Crown (which succession, by an Act entitled, 'An Act for the further limitation of the Crown, and the better securing the rights and liberties of the subject,' is, and stands limited to the Princess Sophia, Electress and Duchess Dowager of Hanover, and the heirs of her body being Protestants); hereby utterly renouncing and abjuring any obedience or allegiance unto any other person claiming or pretending a right to the Crown of this Realm. I do declare, that I do not believe that the Pope of Rome, or any other foreign Prince, Prelate, State, or Potentate, hath, orhave, any temporal or civil jurisdiction, power, superiority, or pre-eminence, directly or indirectly, within this Realm: I do further declare, that it is not an article of my faith, and that I do renounce, reject, and abjure the opinion, that Princes excommunicated by the Pope or Council, or by the Pope and Council, or by any authority of the See of Rome, or by any authority whatsoever, may be deposed or murdered by their subjects, or any person whatsoever. I do swear that I will defend, to the utmost of my power, the settlement and arrangement of property within this realm, as established by the laws. I do swear that I do abjure, condemn, and detest, as unchristian and impious, the principle, that it is lawful to destroy or any ways injure any person whatsoever, for or under the pretence of such person being an Heretic. I do declare solemnly before God, that I believe that no Act, in itself unjust or immoral, can ever be justified or excused, by or under the pretence or colour that it was done, either for the good of the Church, or in obedience to any Ecclesiastical Power whatsoever. I do also declare, that it is not an article of the Roman Catholic Faith, neither am I thereby required to believe or profess, that the Pope is infallible, or that I am bound to obey any order, in its own nature immoral, though the Pope or any Ecclesiastical Power should issue or direct such order; but on the contrary, I hold, that it would be sinful in me to pay any respect or obedience thereto.—I further declare, that I do not believe that any sin whatsoever committed by me can be forgiven at the will of any Pope, or of any Priest, or any person or persons whatsoever; but that sincere sorrow for past sins, a firm and sincere resolution to avoid future guilt, and to atone to God, are previous and indispensible requisites to establish a well-founded expectation of forgiveness, and that any person, receiving absolution without the previous requisites, so far from obtaining thereby any remission of his sins incurs the additional guilt of [illegible] a Sacrament. I do reject and detest [illegible] anchristian and impious principle, that faith is not to be kept with Heretics or Infidels. I do hereby disclaim, disavow, and solemnly abjure any intention to subvert the present Church Establishment, for the purpose of substituting a Roman Catholic Establishment in its stead. I do solemnly swear that I will not use any privilege, power, or influence, which I do now, or may hereafter possess, to overthrow or disturb the present Church Establishments of the United Kingdom; and that I never will, by any conspiracy, contrivance, or device whatsoever, abet others in any attempt to overthrow or disturb the same. And that I will make known to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, all attempts, plots, or conspiracies whatever at home or abroad, which shall come to my knowledge, for effecting either of these purposes. I do solemnly, in the presence of God, profess, testify, and declare, that I do swear this Oath, and make this Declaration, & every part thereof, in the plain and ordinary sense of the words, without any evasion, equivocation, or mental reservation whatever, and without any dispensation, already granted by the Pope, or any authority of the See of Rome, or any person whatever, and without thinking that I am, or can be acquitted before God or man, or absolved of this Declaration, or any part thereof, although the Pope or any other person or authority whatsoever shall dispense with or annul the same, or declare that it was null and void from the beginning—So help me God."

EXTRACTS TAKEN FROM A PAMPHLET ENTITLED "HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF POLITICS AND PUBLIC MEN FOR THE YEAR 1812."

(Continued from our last.)

CHAPTER VI.

RUSSIAN POLITICS AND CAMPAIGN IN THE NORTH.

These events in the west of Europe, however great and important, have been eclipsed by the magnitude of others, which have passed and are still passing, in a different and distant quarter. It was in the north that Buonaparte was waging that great war, which, as he fondly hoped, would finally establish his supremacy in the European system. This campaign, as appears to us, was the result of a plan long premeditated. It will be necessary, therefore, to recur to some of the preceding events; though in so doing it will be impossible to avoid recollections, which we would now willingly banish. That which has recently been signally well done by Russia, cannot wholly efface the memory of her ancient guilt. It will still behove us, for the instruction of mankind, to record the errors, which left her alone in the hour of distress; which rendered it necessary, in order to save herself from destruction, to lay her fields desolate, and her capital in ashes.

The treaties of Vienna and Tilsit, sufficiently testified the direction, as well as the boundless extent, of Napoleon's ambition. The Duchy of Warsaw and the Illyrian provinces could not, in themselves, be objects of desire. They possessed no peculiar natural advantages; and they were altogether extraneous and detached from his other dominions. His views were evident—the erection of Poland into a kingdom—the final humiliation of Russia—the partition of Turkey; with other objects, perhaps still more remote. The powers, however, against whom these deep laid schemes were directed, seemed unconscious of the danger which menaced them. Instead of forming plans of mutual defence, they were wasting themselves in ruinous wars with each other. As it upon Russia, certainly, that the main blame of this aggression rests. Never, perhaps, was there a more enormous folly, than in the midst of her last dreadful war with France, wantonly, without cause or provocation, to precipitate herself into a new contest with Turkey. After the conclusion of peace, France permitted and even encouraged her to continue this absurd struggle. It seemed then probable, that the Ottoman strength, which had been in a state of such utter decay, would entirely sink. The [illegible] mighty impending danger from a power whom difference of manners and religion rendered odious, produced a development of strength which that empire had not for ages exhibited. It sustained, indeed, some reverses; yet on the whole it proved itself not unequal to contend with the united forces of the Russian monarch. Against Sweden, a weaker neighbour, the issue was different. The war commenced against this power indicated an oblivion of all ties of honour, generosity, and alliance. It was waged, however, with unmerited success. The resistance of Gustavus, which which would have been noble had it not partaken so largely of frenzy and obstinacy, proved fatal to that monarch. The calamities which it brought upon the nation, gave such strength to a hostile faction, as enabled them to overturn his throne; and a necessary peace was bought by the surrender of a third of the Swedish dominions.

It was not spontaneously that Russia opened her eyes to the ruinous consequences of this line of policy. But, as the plans of Buonaparte advanced towards maturity, they were manifested in a manner to which it was impossible to be longer insensible. Already, in the spring of 1811, the grand army of France began to array itself on the Vistula. Vast magazines were formed; the fortifications of Dantzic were strengthened and enlarged; and every thing announced, that Russia, which alone remained the rival of France, was soon to be her victim. It appears to us probable, that this summer had been destined by Napoleon for the commencement of his northern campaign. Every thing then was favourable. The disposition of Sweden was still hostile; and Russia, elated by the honor of subverting the throne of Constantinople, was straining all her efforts in this destructive contest. There appears no possible motive for delay, except the immense drain of resources caused by the peninsular war. The army which, after the treaty of Vienna, had been sent over the Pyrenees, was judged sufficient to bring it to a successful termination. Instead, however, of fulfilling this hope, it proved unequal to maintain its ground, without the [illegible] reinforcements. Before [illegible] therefore, a new war on a still greater scale, it became necessary to wait for the produce of another conscription. This delay proved the salvation [illegible]ssia and, through her, of the great cause.

Napoleon, [illegible] being aware of the necessity of this delay, [illegible] made preparations which indicated his design [illegible] manner very unequivocal. A just alarm seized the [illegible] report may be credited, [illegible] impression [illegible] casion were struck [illegible] by the [illegible] nobles, who in Russia [illegible] considered and [illegible] ing the nation, [illegible] had long viewed the [illegible] cy pursued by that sovereign with extreme disgust; and they now, it is said, intimated to Alexander, that unless a decisive change took place, his throne and his life were no longer secure. Russian history abounded with warnings, that such threats were not to be braved with impunity. Be that as it may, an entire revolution took place in the Russian councils. Not only did they begin to pursue the objects which sound policy dictated; but they pursued them in a manner truly eminent for wisdom, decision, and comprehensive views.—The first symptoms of this amelioration were exhibited in the measures pursued with regard to Turkey. Russia renounced at once her designs upon that power. She stopped her career of victory. A large proportion of the army assembled in that quarter proceeded by forced marches to the Polish frontier; the rest withdrew behind the Danube, and merely covered the defensive line of that river. Propositions of peace were at the same time made to the Porte, combined

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with an offer to cede a large part of the conquests recently made. That cabinet however, which has never ranked with the most enlightened in Europe, turned for a long time a deaf ear to these propositions; nor was the pacification accomplished till a period, when it was almost too late.

In regard to Sweden, the same conciliatory system was attended with a success which could little have been anticipated. From the moment that a lieutenant of Buonaparté became Regent and heir to the crown, it seemed natural to expect, that Sweden was thenceforth to be a mere province of France. How the fact should have proved so very much otherwise, is a problem of which we have never yet seen a full solution. It has been said, that Bernadotte and Buonaparté were, at heart, always enemies. With regard to the latter at least, this does not seem probable. If Bernadotte was always the object of his hatred or jealousy, nothing prevented the ridding himself of *him*, as he had formerly done of Pichegru and Moreau, men higher in military reputation. Bernadotte doubtless found the people of Sweden, equally with that of Russia, hostile to a system which paralysed all the sinews of national industry. Unable to maintain himself in power without the good-will of the nation, he found it expedient to relax; a proceeding too hostile to the views of Buonaparté not to call forth marks of resentment. These naturally kindled resentment in return; and a breach was formed which, under such circumstances, was not likely to be soon repaired. This alienation was first disclosed to Europe by the forcible occupation of Pomerania; and it soon appeared that intimate ties of union subsisted between the two northern kingdoms, which had lately been at war. Whether Russia purchased this alliance or neutrality, by any stipulation respecting the restitution of conquered provinces, has not yet appeared. Such a conduct would not ill accord with that spirit of moderation and profound wisdom, by which her councils were now animated.

No one who considers the relative situation of France and Russia can surely doubt which of the two was the aggressor in this war. It seems impossible to conceive, that the latter power, after so disastrous an experience, while her arms were distracted by the Turkish contest, and while almost all the military force of the continent followed the standard of her rival, should voluntarily provoke hostilities. The arms however which led to that issue, remain still in obscurity. France alone made public a few of the papers which passed immediately previous to the declaration of war. The circumstance of her communicating only these few, and reserving all which preceded, is of itself a sufficient ground of suspicion. Combined with other proofs, it leaves no room to doubt, that all the seeds of the war had been sown by herself. At the same time, it certainly appears, that Russia, stung probably by repeated insults, and conscious of her own strength, had placed herself at last on pretty high ground. Prince Kurakin, in his communications to the French government, states, as the indispensable condition of peace, that France, leaving only a moderate garrison in Dantzic, should evacuate the Duchy of Warsaw, and all the Prussian territories. It was necessary, he insisted, that these two great empires should be separated by a neutral and independent power, which might form a barrier to each against the other. This was strong language to hold to a power which commanded such extensive resources, and had so fully established its dominion over the north of Germany. But Russia had placed herself in an attitude, which gave her no reason to decline the contest. She saw it impossible to remain in security, while a force so immense was accumulated on her frontiers. Since, as affairs now stood, a state of permanent peace was impossible, it might appear to her more desirable that the trial should be made at once, what measure of resistance she could make. After all, as there seems no doubt that Buonaparté was determined on immediate war, it might perhaps have been as advisable to follow a course, which would have rendered the blame of commencing it more evidently his.

Russia seems to have entered upon this contest, fully aware of its great magnitude; and her exertions to prepare for it had been very extraordinary. By vast levies, she had accumulated an army of 300,000 men, nearly triple of that which in the preceding war, her utmost efforts had brought into the field. Notwithstanding this great preparation, she had determined, with singular prudence, to follow a system strictly defensive. The Dwina, whose course lay considerably within her frontier, was fixed upon as the first point where a stand was to be made; and along its banks a range of fortifications and entrenched camps had been erected. Should circumstances render the contest there unequal, she was prepared, and had it in full contemplation, to retire still farther, and even into the interior of her empire. It was also most judiciously resolved, that the direction of this retreat should be upon Moscow. This was the mode in which St. Petersburgh itself could be most effectually covered. Buonaparté could not advance upon that capital, leaving on his flank and rear the whole force of the Russian empire. What was still more important, he was thus led into tracks never yet traversed by the complicated machinery of a modern army;—forests, marshes, deserts, through which there was scarcely any path by which cannon, ammunition, and all the necessary supplies, could be dragged. A favourable omen was afforded by the example of Charles XII. whose army had perished in consequence of being conducted into those regions.

Meantime, Buonaparté was not less diligent in organizing all the means of success. Prussia, held completely within his grasp, was compelled to allow her whole military force to be employed in this war against her own independence. Austria agreed to furnish a contingent of 30,000 men;—a very weak measure, in our opinion, since it forfeited her independence, without fully satisfying the French emperor. Fifty thousand men were withdrawn from Spain, and the armies there having in vain attempted to bring the war to a termination, placed themselves now in an attitude of defence. These troops could be spared from the interior of France, from Italy, and from every quarter of Germany, began their march, so that they might reach the Polish frontier at the season favourable for opening the campaign. By the beginning of June, about 300,000 men had been there accumulated. Buonaparté himself arrived on the 1st at Gumbinnen, and determined immediately to cross the Niemen.

The Russian army had assumed a position, which does not appear to be directed by the same profound wisdom as was manifested in their other arrangements. The Dwina, as we formerly observed, had been established as their line of defence, and to it, upon the approach of the enemy, all their armies were to fall back. We cannot then discover the policy which prompted them to bring forward their whole force, and arrange it along the Niemen. It formed thus a line very extensive, and of which, from its concave form, the posts were very widely separated. It could then have been foreseen, that an attack, rapid, would succeed in penetrating this line at some point or other. Upon this ostensible plan Buonaparté founded his plan of operation. It appeared to him that, by crossing the Niemen and pushing forward upon the road to Wilna and Minsk, he might cut off all the Russian divisions which were to the south of that line. He must then, according to his usual system, attack and successively defeat the severed members of the enemy's corps. This plan was in part successful.

On the evening of the 23d June, the French army arrived at Kowno. Their passage was not disputed a few Cossacks only appeared on the opposite bank. Bridges were instantly thrown over, and the army passed in the course of the night. Buonaparté immediately pushed forward to Wilna, the Russian head quarters, and the capital of Russian Poland. He entered it on the 28th. The enemy had evacuated the place on the day preceding, after setting fire to their magazines and military stores. Buonaparté continued to advance on the great road to Smolensk. The weather was dreadful; rain fell in torrents. Several thousand horses perished; and part of the artillery was buried in the mud. He pressed however eagerly forward. On the 8th Davoust had entered Minsk, from whence he advanced and seized upon the strong place of Borysow. On the 8th, he arrived at Orcha, and on the 20th at Mohilow on the Dnieper. Notwithstanding this rapidity, the corps of Docturow, which had been stationed between Sida and Gredno, found means, though with difficulty and by a circuitous march, to arrive at the Dwina. But the army of Bagrathion, 40,000 strong, and deriving additional importance from the high character of its commander, was irretrievably separated. Bagrathion successively attempted to rejoin the main army by Wilna, by Minsk, and by Bobruysk, but every where found himself anticipated. He had nothing left therefore but to cross the Dnieper, and proceed towards Smolensk.

Buonaparté having so far succeeded, now collected his force in order to attack the Russians, while still unsupported by their left wing. They were strongly entrenched between Dunaburg and Drissa: yet upon the approach of the enemy, they formed the wise resolution not to engage with a part of their force against his united strength. They broke up therefore, and retired to Witepsk. Buonaparté occupied and demolished the entrenched camps, and then immediately followed the Russian army. He crossed the Dwina at Bechenkovitzki, and his advanced posts came into contact with the rear of the enemy. The Russians however, who had not yet been able to unite with Bagrathion, still adhered to their determination of retreating till that object could be accomplished. They broke from Witepsk and proceeded to Smolensk, where the junction, so long delayed, at length took place.

In the course of these movements, several partial actions occurred, in which the Russians appear to have been almost uniformly successful. The superior personal bravery of their troops gave them an advantage in all operations on a small scale. Sebastiani was surprized opposite to Dunaburg, and a whole battalion cut off. Bagrathion defeated a large body of French cavalry. The Saxon troops, 3000 in number Were surrounded and entirely captured by General Tormesow at Kobrim. These achievements afforded a favourable omen, not only of the bravery of the troops, but of the skill and activity of the Russian generals; qualities, the exclusive possession of which had so long been the boast of their adversaries.

Notwithstanding these favourable occurrences the advantage of this campaign had as yet been considerable on the side of France. She had driven her adversary beyond the limits of Poland; she had forced him to abandon all his entrenched camps, with the Dwina, the natural barrier of his empire. It appears to us clear, from the tenor both of the French and Russian accounts, as well as from the immense labour bestowed upon this line of defence, that the sacrifice of it had not been a voluntary measure. It had been made only because the separated corps of the army could not otherwise re-unite. The arrangement therefore, by which they were exposed to this seperation, appears to us to have been a grand military error. But it was well redeemed by that uniform and decided caution, with which they refused battle, when it could be fought only on unequal terms. They justly considered the sacrifice of a large extent of territory as a small object compared with that of preserving their army untouched.

This occupation of Poland afforded to Buonaparté a promise of considerable advantage. The people were friendly to him. That iniquitous usurpation, which had extinguished their national existence and name, still rankled in their breasts; they sighed for their restorations by whatever hand; and by them alone, of all the nations of Europe, even Napoleon was hailed as a deliverer. His first act in entering Wilna, was to proclaim anew the kingdom. A diet was immediately convened, and a constitution framed. Every thing, notwithstanding the attempt to exhibit a contrary appearance, was evidently done by the sole dictation of a single man. Still it was something; they had the name at least and the form of liberty; and as their co-operation was necessary they had a certain pledge of favourable treatment. Had Buonaparté remained for the present content with the ground he had gained and applied himself to improve these favourable circumstances, he might probably have established a [illegible] in this quarter of Europe. But his impetuous genius still impelled him to push forward, and endeavour, in one campaign, to bring the war to a triumphant termination.

The advance was no longer so easy, when the whole of the Russian grand army was concentrated at Smolensk. That place, an ancient and irregular fortification, was still qualified to serve the purpose of an entrenched camp. But the main barriers of Russia were those which nature had secured to her; the vast extent of her domains; roads almost impassable; and above all a population animated by the fiercest determination to resist the invader. Never was a war more completely national, not with the nobles only, with whom it had partly originated, but the inferior classes, even the slaves themselves, were animated by the same spirit. All, in this hour of their country's danger, sunk every other interest in that alone, of saving her from subjugation.

Buonaparté allowed his troops a short repose after the succession of dreadful marches through which they had passed; then suddenly collecting them, he advanced upon Smolensk. The Russians were prepared to receive him. Part of their army occupied the place, the rest was posted on the other side of the river. During the course of the 16th, the French made desperate attacks upon Smolensk, but were uniformly repulsed with great slaughter. The city however sustained severe damage, and was set on fire in several places. In the course of the following night, the Russians withdrew from it and joined their force on the other side of the river. The whole united then began their retreat on the road to Moscow. The vanguard of the French, under Ney, attacked their rearguard at Valentina, but were repulsed, after an obstinate contest.

It is impossible, without a minute knowledge of circumstances and events, to pronounce [illegible] opinion on the conduct of the Russian generals on this occasion. The reasons which he assigns for evacuating Smolensk are,—the devastation which [illegible] had occasioned in the city, and the dread that the French might attempt to hem him in on the road to Moscow, and might cut him off from that capital. As Smolensk however formed now the only fortified position by which Moscow could be covered, a general clamour arose among the officers at its being so soon relinquished. Government were so far swayed by this opinion, that they transferred the chief command from General Barclay de Tolly to Kutuzoff, a veteran of seventy-five, who had distinguished himself in a long series of wars. Succeeding events left no doubt as to the extreme prudence of this appointment.

Kutuzoff, although he disapproved the evacuation of Smolensk, did not choose to give battle in a country which no longer afforded any advantageous position. He continued the retreat of the army towards Moscow, while Buonaparté slowly and cautiously followed. At length his approach to the capital became so near, that unless some stand were made, he must inevitably become master of it. Kutuzoff now assumed a position at Borodino, which he considered as extremely favourable, and in which he wished to be attacked. It did not however certainly cover Moscow, because there were other roads leading to that capital. It was a position which Buonaparté, by manœuvring, might have forced him to relinquish. But the French emperor determined upon attacking. He considered probably, that the success of the campaign could only be secured by some great blow struck against the hostile army; that by advancing to Moscow, while it remained unbroken behind, he obtained glory only, attended, as afterwards proved, with extreme danger. He led therefore his troops to battle. The contest was tremendous! Scarcely does history record so awful a scene of human destruction. Sixty thousand of dead and wounded lay strewed on the field; and yet its fortune remained undecided. The issue, so far as we can discover by a collation of different accounts, seem to have been pretty nearly equal. The loss on both sides was almost alike immense. But on such occasions the advantage evidently rests with the party which had stood on the defensive. The Russians preserved their position, which was all they had aimed at; while Buonaparté, unable to gain a victory, remained baffled. He even retreated to some distance, though Cossacks only are said to have followed. Among the many French officers who fell on this day, attention was chiefly drawn by the infamous name of Caulincourt, the midnight murderer of the Duke of Enguien; he fell in the field, by a fate, of which he was unworthy. On the Russian side, a far more illustrious chief received his mortal wound. Bagrathion, whose heroism has formed a prominent feature in all the recent Russian achievements, closed here a life of glory. Irreparable were the loss, had there not at this moment arisen a new race of commanders, whose names, hitherto unknown to Europe, were soon placed in the foremost rank of military fame.

Buonaparté, soon after his retreat from Borodino, was joined by the corps of Victor, which secured to him still a numerical superiority over the Russians. Although he had failed, therefore, in his attempt to break the army, he determined, at whatever risk, and in whatever manner, to possess himself of Moscow. He immediately began to manœuvre, with the view of turning the Russians. Kutuzoff saw that he could defend Moscow only by fighting a battle upon its site; he considered its distruction as the consequence; and he does not seem to have been aware how fully his government was determined to sacrifice it to the safety of the empire. He considered also, that his [illegible] ranks might soon be filled from the militia of the neighbouring provinces, who were crowding to join him. In pursuance then of that cautious system which from the beginning had been acted upon, he withdrew to the south, and left open the road to Moscow. Buonaparté advanced without opposition, and, on the 14th September entered the Russian capital. But here a dreadful spectacle presented itself. From one extremity to the other, that ancient and renowned metropolis was in flames. The Russian government had long resolved and meditated this plan, to deprive the invader of the fruits of victory. Every thing which admitted of it having been previously removed, persons appointed for that purpose set fire to the city in various quarters, wherever the flames were most likely to spread. All the fire engines had been removed or destroyed. Before the French therefore, could stop the progress of the flames, only a tenth part of the city remained unconsumed.

Scarcely does there occur in history an event more striking, and none were appalling to the imagination, than this conflagration. It presents a splendid trait of heroism, combined with something terrible to savage. No one can suppose, that the Russian government would wantonly sacrifice so famed and splendid a city; they must have judged this the only sure [illegible] to baffle designs of the invader: and who then will deny that they were highly justified. Certainly [illegible] afforded to the enemy, and to all [illegible] awful proof of [illegible] determination never to [illegible] sidered in this [illegible] spectacle of [illegible] flames must have fearfully [illegible] the [illegible] tyrant.

The French army [illegible] of Moscow, enjoy that [illegible] expected, and even [illegible] found their situation [illegible] province in which they [illegible] not endowed with any [illegible] fly it for supplying the [illegible] formed ments indeed, [illegible] a luxuriance almost [illegible] dance.—rive little ben[illegible] to the Kutuzoff took a po[illegible] provinces south of Moscow, in which [illegible] scene of of Tula and Kaluga, which [illegible] secure this fertility. This position was [illegible] proximity him against attack; and his strength [illegible] and occupy any extensive range of territory. [illegible] other side General Winzingerode was stationed [illegible] a large body of troops to exclude the enemy from [illegible] eters-burgh road and the northern provinces [illegible] anner. which he performed in the most distinguished [illegible] Wittgenstein, who still defended the [illegible] had carried on a very successful war against Oudinot and Macdonald [illegible] impossible for them to form [illegible] make any serious impression [illegible] from Finland. The reinforced now by 15,000 [illegible] Every thing gave way before him. St. Cyr, [illegible] was completely routed and driven beyond [illegible] Wilna. Wittgenstein then continued his [illegible] upon Witepsk, and upon the road [illegible] which the French army communicated with the [illegible] of Europe.—This movement was combined [illegible] another, which rendered it complete [illegible] decisive.

The diligency of her allies had at length induced Russia to purchase peace from Turkey, by granting the demands of that power to their full extent. Flushed with her former successes, she had required the cession of Moldavia and Wallachia, and the establishment of the Danube as the western boundary of her empire. She now contented herself with that part of Moldavia, the smallest and least important, which lay on the northern bank of the Pruth. She thus renounced, most unwisely, almost all her important conquests on that side, and was enabled to employ her whole force in averting the imminent danger with which herself was threatened. The army then which had been employed upon that frontier, immediately began its march through the south of Poland. United with that previously stationed in Volhynia, it formed an aggregate of 80,000 men. The French communication on this side was supported by the Saxon troops, and by the Austrian contingent under the Prince of Schwartzenburg. These the Russian army drove before it, separated completely from the main army, and compelled to retire beyond the Niemen. Nothing then prevented it from forming a junction with the force under Wittgenstein, on the high road leading to Moscow. The fate of the French army had then been sealed.—Cut off from their native country and all their resources, they must have been completely enclosed within the forests and wilds of Muscovy.

Buonaparté could not be insensible to the imminent perils which surrounded him. There was evidently no hope of safety but to fly, abandoning Moscow and all his conquests; yet from that step, the most extreme reluctance withheld him. *Vestigia nulla retrorsum* had as yet been his uniform motto; and to change it in the face of Europe, of his allies and his enemies, was a humiliation scarcely to be endured. He now made repeated attempts to draw the Russian generals into a negociation. To have made peace, almost on any terms, while Moscow was still his, would have preserved to him, at least, the semblance of victory. His antagonists, however, conscious of their own strength, and of the dire necessity which urged him, turned a deaf ear to every proposal. This was not the time for them to treat. Having precipitated himself in to such a situation, it behoved him to extricate himself by his own efforts. No resource remained, except that bitter one, which nothing could longer avert. Yet even after the sacrifice had been made, it still remained a dificult task to save the army. Their stock of provisions was nearly exhausted; and to return by the road they had come, drained as it was of every resource, presented a hopeless prospect. Buonaparté appears to have conceived the plan of penetrating by the route of Tosla and Kaluga, which would have led him through fertile and unexhausted districts. As a preliminary to such a march, however, it was necessary to defeat the Russian grand army, which covered that road. Kutuzoff, perceiving that movements were making indicative of this intention, resolved to anticipate them. He attacked by surprise the advanced guard of the French army under Murat, and totally defeated it with the loss of 3000 prisoners and 60 pieces of cannon.

This disaster seems to have convinced Buonaparté that his intended retreat could no longer admit of delay. Reluctantly, therefore, and too late he formed the resolution of abandoning Moscow. On the 19th of October, the French army began its march, leaving only a garrison in the Kremlin. This measure seemed to have been adopted rather with a view to retard the advance of the enemy, than with any hope of retaining possession of the place. On the 22d, General Winzingerode arrived, drove the French garrison out of Moscow, and re-established the Russian ensigns in the Kremlin, approaching however, too near to the enemy with a view of inviting a suspension of bloodshed he was surrounded and taken prisoner. The French, in seizing his person, are said to have committed a breach of the laws of war: at the same time, as they had no reputation of being very scrupulous, we easily excuse this gallant officer for the imprudence having thus placed himself in their power.

Buonaparté on leaving Moscow, made a feigned movement towards the Kaluga road, with the view of inducing the belief, that his retreat would be in that direction. Having thus diverted the attention of Kutuzoff, he immediately began to retreat by forced marches, and with prodigious rapidity, on the road to Smolensk. He himself, apparently with the sole view of securing his personal safety, marched in the van, surrounded by the imperial guards, whom, amid all the battles, he had preserved unbroken [illegible] troy, in whom he seems to have [illegible] confidence not justified by any military [illegible] brought up the rest of the army, with all [illegible] and baggage. To them this march was dreadful. They had to force their way through almost impassable [illegible] without supply, [illegible] source of all the [illegible] to contend with [illegible] of Cossacks hovering [illegible] side, harassing [illegible] with continual attacks. [illegible] off the army in detail. [illegible] gwitch, a Russian general, made a vigorous [illegible] in the rear guard, and defeated it, with considerable loss. Platoff, near Wisma, broke in with his Cossacks, threw all into confusion, and carried off 3000 prisoners, with 128 pieces of cannon. Kutuzoff, mean time, with the main body of the Russian army, did not act at this point, but was marching by a parallel and shorter route to accomplish ulterior objects. The French army [illegible] reached Smolensk, though not without having sustained considerable loss. But here it proved that [illegible] which alone they could have been [illegible] be enjoyed. Their situation was truly critical; for Kutuzoff followed close behind, Tchitzhagoff with the army from Volhynia and Turkey, would soon block up all the [illegible] by which they could advance. No time was to be lost to resume their march. On this they left Smolensk. But the calamities which the [illegible] experienced before arriving at that [illegible] nothing which compared with the [illegible] overtook them. The frost set in [illegible] known even in these climates. [illegible] perished; there were no longer any means of conveyance either for the baggage or artillery: all shelter, all provision failed; and this army, lately so formidable, exhibited to mankind a spectacle of woe, beyond all that they had ever inflicted. The sword of the enemy soon came to complete the calamity. Kutuzoff, who with his main body had been marching by a route parallel to that of the French, now unexpectedly struck in, in the line of the retreating army. Davoust's corps occupied the central part, connecting the advanced guard with the rear. This was the corps surprised by Kutuzoff. The defence was vigorous, Buonaparté himself commanding in person, and exerting every effort to save this vital point of his line. But all was vain: the route was complete; nearly the whole corps, 30,000 strong, was destroyed or taken. He himself [illegible] from the field of battle. The destruction of this body separated entirely the rear guard under Ney from the rest of the army. This whole force completely surrounded, were compelled, after a vain resistance, to lay down their arms. In these two actions the number of prisoners amounted to 24,000, besides nearly an equal number of killed and wounded. More than half the French army was lost.

Buonaparté with all that remained of his troops, hurried forward to the Beresina. He hoped to effect his retreat by the way of Minsk, which was the best, and led most directly to the Vistula. This road, however, was now occupied by Tchitzagoff, who had entered Minsk, had possessed himself of the magazines and hospitals, there deposited, and had seized every thing belonging to the enemy which could be found in that quarter. He was now prepared to dispute the passage of the Beresina. There remained, however, another route, leading directly to Wilna & Konigsberg, and by it the French army, though more circuitously, might at length arrive upon the Vistula. Buonaparté now made it his sole object to force his passage in this direction. The Beresina, being now nearer its source, was passed without difficulty; and he formed a junction with the corps of Victor and St. Cyr, which had been employed in watching Wittgenstein. His force was now raised to 70,000 men, of which the division that had newly joined, still possessed its cavalry and artillery. Wittgenstein and Tchitzagoff having formed a junction, commenced an attack upon the rear of the retreating army. The action was obstinate. Of its result, no very detailed or satisfactory account has yet been received. It would rather appear, however, that it had been in favor of the French, and that the Russians had sustained a repulse. Under favour of this success, the French army hastened, by forced marches, towards Wilna. No obstacle opposed their progress, and they arrived without having sustained any further important loss. And here, as some obscurity rest upon the subsequent events, it will be convenient to close for the present, our narrative of mi-

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on 28 June, 2017

litary operations. Some others of a different description were meanwhile passing, which are not unworthy our attention.

The French people appeared to have completely bent their neck beneath the yoke. A few attempts made at the commencement of Napoleon's sway, having proved abortive, discouraged a repetition. The nation became habituated to his government, submitted patiently, though not cheerfully. But now when he and his army were buried in the snows and deserts of Russia, and opportunity seemed afforded of asserting anew that liberty lately the object of such idolatry. In order to increase his military strength, Buonaparte had called out a national guard of 100,000 men, to whom the internal defence of the country was left. But this body was not of the same composition with the regular troops, nor attached to him by the same ties. They combined the character of citizens with that of soldiers. Among them a party seems to have been formed, which eagerly sought a change in the present order. Their hopes were enlivened when the atmosphere in the north began to darken, and the interrupted communication threw a mystery over the fate of the French army. A conspiracy against the existing government was then organized, and partly carried into execution. Concerning this transaction, we have no information, besides that which the reigning powers have chosen to communicate; and it was their object and interest to represent it as merely the act of a few individuals. It is not denied, that a large body of the national guards rose against the officers of government, and openly set their authority at defiance. But it is asserted, that they acted merely in blind obedience to the orders of their chiefs, and under the belief of the Emperor's death of which the latter had falsely assured them. Certain it is, that by the efforts of an energetic and watchful police, the conspiracy was crushed, the ringleaders seized, condemned and executed. But the deep alarm with which the government was visibly struck, seems to indicate that they viewed the causes as lying deeper; that they considered the state of the public mind as formidable. Napoleon himself appears to have been more strongly affected by this movement, than even by the ruin of his army, and the wreck of all his ambitious hopes. The moment that the communication was re-opened, he determined to set out for Paris. At Smorgony, even before the army had reached Wilna, he assembled his generals, and leaving the command to the King of Naples, immediately took his departure. He travelled *incognito*, either from necessary attention to personal safety, or from being unwilling to exhibit himself to the world in such a humiliation. On the 18th December he arrived at Paris, which he found tranquil. His name and presence still terrible, prevented any other motion: and he proceeded without fear or m[illegible] drain the populations and resources of Franc[illegible] that he might be again enabled to appear in the

Scarcely does history present a reverse so a[illegible] such a descent from the height of fame and pow[illegible] as was exhibited in this memorable campaign. [illegible] who had hitherto been the idol of fortune, and wh[illegible] every step victory had attended, now tasted the low[illegible] dregs in the cup of humiliation. The somewhat [illegible] travagant idea too, which had been formed of his [illegible] gents as a warrior, was succeeded now, in the mutat[illegible] of [illegible] multitude, by a sentiment border[illegible] [illegible] probably unjust. A single [illegible] cannot efface the recollection of [illegible] which had been crowned with the mo[illegible] splendid [illegible]. At the same time, on a critical ex[illegible] probably appear that most of th[illegible] errors [illegible] modes [illegible] ing it. Plu[illegible] and untried emer[illegible] not d[illegible] ents which were [illegible] upon a system su[illegible] coun[illegible] stances. The grand error, which [illegible] ulation of the whole figure, was that of ad[illegible] closed, leaving vast unbroken armies behind him. This he had never ventured in any former campaign, even when no such mighty obstacles of nature impeded his movements. In strategy of this rash step, it can however be pleaded, that thus only he could signalize the campaign by [illegible] brilliant exploit; thus only he could hope to [illegible] the war the appearance of a [illegible] To have stopt short at the Russian frontier [illegible] been a humiliation to be [illegible] only by that which actually befel him. The same apology may be pleaded for his remaining [illegible] cow, and allowing the period to pass when his retreat might have been effected [illegible] comparative safety. But it is in the conduct of the retreat that he seems to have failed [illegible] finally. He had inexperience, indeed, to plead [illegible] had not been equal with him to turn his back upon an enemy. [illegible] appears to have been a degree of [illegible] extraordinary. In retreat, always [illegible] gerous movement, the grand rules to be o[illegible] are two:—1. That the army should move in [illegible] compact body, so that the whole may be in a condition to bring aid to any part attacked. 2. That, in the rear as the most exposed point, the flower of the troops should be posted. Instead of observing the first rule, the several divisions seem [illegible] have marched in a long and straggling line, with wide intervals between each, so that when attacked, they fell successively, without aid or concert. The second rule was still more remarkably violated. The imperial guard was the most select body in the army, and throughout the former battles, had been carefully preserved entire. Instead, however, of covering the retreat of the other divisions, it was always kept far in advance, nor even, in the utmost extremity, afforded them the [illegible] support. This arrangement was not rendered [illegible] respectable by the motive from which [illegible] obviously originated. It must have been made by Napoleon [illegible] the sole motive of securing his own personal safe[illegible] himself snatched [illegible] surrounded by this chose[illegible] and left the rest of the army to whatever fate [illegible] them. We blame not a commander, and above all a commanding sovereign, when, after attempting in vain to save his army, he effects his own escape. Buonaparté was justified, we conceive, in flying from the corps of Davoust, after seeing it in total route. But if any commander, from motives merely personal, makes dispositions which endanger and ultimately produce the ruin of the army which has followed him, certainly violates, in the most decided manner, his duty toward his troops.

With regard to the ultimate result of this most distinguished campaign, we are scarcely prepared, amid the confusion of so changed an order of things, to form any very precise estimate. One thing seems ascertained, that the Russian empire is henceforth secure from external attack. Buonaparté himself will not hazard the loss of another army amid its wastes and snows. Relieved thus from the dread of subjugation, this power will probably adhere with constancy to that cause in which she has so zealously embarked. In a condition to inspire terror without feeling it, she will make war with every advantage. In regard to Napoleon, on the other hand, the immense levies which he has ordered, and to which the French people seem submitting, must soon replace the numerical strength of his armies. But it seems scarcely possible, that by any arrangement, however skilful, they should soon be brought into that high state of discipline, and to those habits completely military, in which their main strength has hitherto consisted. Above all, their name can no longer inspire Europe with the same terror.—All the powers who formerly wavered, will now be confirmed in the opposite cause; and many, who submitted through fear, will begin to waver. The avenues to further conquest appear to be in a great measure, closed against him. We should, indeed, conceive, that from motives both internal and external, peace will now appear to him really desirable. He will not consent to make it immediately. He will choose before hand to place himself in such an attitude, as may obviate all appearance of fear or necessity. But upon the whole, the present aspect of Europe does seem to encourage a hope, that the wishes of mankind may, at no very distant period, arrive at this happy consummation.

FINE ARTS.

LETTERS FROM ATHENS; BY M. FAUVEL, VICE-CONSUL OF FRANCE AT THAT CITY, AND CORRESPONDENT OF THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

Athens, April, 4, 1811.

Sir,

I have had considerable digging made in this city, and some foreigners have caused still greater excavations to be undertaken, we have been fortunate enough to make some interesting discoveries. Our search took place on the great road which leads from the Hippades gate to Acharnes, to the left, on going towards those suburbs, at about 130 fathoms from the gate just mentioned, and nearly 140 from the present gate. We there found some ancient burying grounds, about fifteen feet below the surface.

It may not, perhaps, be irrelevant to inform you, that the spot in which are the remains of the Hippades gate, is still called by the Greeks and Turks the Race-gate, because it is here that the diversion of foot-races is still performed. One circumstance worthy of notice is, that the competitors run naked, with only a simple piece of linen round the middle. There are three prizes, or, more properly speaking, two, as the third is nothing but an enormous radish, or carrot, which causes the gainer to be rewarded by the hootings of the populace. These roots are [illegible] two feet long, and about three inches in [illegible] ter.

You know that the modern shave their wrestlers, the same as the ancients had. These persons are naked, except a cloth round the loins, which is steeped in oil, with which the body is likewise rubbed. They also roll themselves in [illegible] sand, that they may take a firm hold of each other at the time of the contest. The prize is gained by him who throws his adversary.

I found, as I have told you, the ancient soil at fifteen feet below the surface; the tombs were close together. We saw several cippi of different forms, which were overturned, as well as sarcophagi of marble, and others of common stone; there were some tombs formed of fine tiles, three feet long, which had belonged to grand buildings. On some of these were painted handsome ornaments, as was also the case with those marble tombs, the stones of which must have belonged to grand temples; a fact which it is difficult to make our architects comprehend, who will not believe that the ancients painted [illegible] bas-reliefs. In these sarcophagi [illegible] generally found the [illegible] lying on a bed of olive-leaves, in a burnt state: I also found in [illegible] thin pieces of beaten gold, in the form of tongues; and likewise bind[illegible] inscribed the name [illegible] ends, or the small cof[illegible] bs, were brief inscriptions [illegible] were alternately [illegible] re also [illegible] reliefs.

[illegible] the ashes, of burnt [illegible], in which are likewise [illegible] these I have frequently found [illegible] which has not been paid to Charon.

Respecting this pilot of the shades, I have a representation of him on a vase. He is painted in the act of pushing his bark ashore with a pole which indicates that the infernal rivers were not very deep. He has no oars in his boat, which is exactly similar to the Piades employed at Constantinople for the conveyance of passengers across the Bosphorus. This proves that the people of Athens [illegible] their customs: hence I am convinced that the boats of the Hellespont [illegible] which are [illegible] here, and which I have seen on the very [illegible] where were formerly those of the divine [illegible] illes, are still of the same shape as were those [illegible] ancient; so that, if the son of Thetis could [illegible] n to earth, he would think he was again be[illegible] his fleet at the Sigæum.

But a circumstance more curious than [illegible] old Charon's an *obolus*, which I found fixed [illegible] the mouth of a skeleton, between the last tooth on the right side and the jaw, which retained it in its situation. Here is an unquestionable proof that it was customary to put [illegible] in the mouth of the deceased; a practice [illegible] kept up in some villages of Bœotia, as I [illegible] informed by one of the inhabitants of those parts. I also found in one of these tombs a thin sheet of lead, about five inches long by three broad; it was folded in four folds the long way, and then doubled in half: it contained an inscription of ten lines, whhich proved to be an imprecation against one Cleophrades and his whole family. (This inscription has been translated by M. Visconti, and will be printed in some of the early Reports of the Proceedings of the Institute.)

The following is a description of a handsome vase which I have found:—A winged Genius, in a car drawn by four white horses with wings, has arrived at an altar, on which is a tripod; he is using all his strength to restrain his coursers. Another Genius is flying before him, as if to check the horses and seize the tripod, the prize of the race. Another, richly dressed, follows the car, and appears to be watering, from a vase, a laurel, which has grown up in the path of the car. On the car is written in Grecian characters CRISOS; on the victorious Genius NIKEE, and on the third one PLOTOS.

I also found some superb urns about two feet high. On one is a figure of Ceres, sitting, the little Plutus at her feet, near a great fruit basket; by the side of the goddess is a Ceryx, with his caduceus, two Dadouchi, and a Bacchante. On the other side of the vase is a beautiful woman, dancing between two Fauns. On another part Mercury appears, bringing the little Bacchus to Silenus. An Ethiopian king is seen at table, served by winged genii, and by a kind of clownish master of the ceremonies. On another part are Isis and Serapis; Isis is lying in the lap of Serapis, and playing on the lyre; a youth is bringing fruits, dates, and a species of ananas; the place appears to be lighted by a candelabra; on one table are vases, crowns, and vine-leaves.

I am translating an inscription which I saw on a cippus, amongst the tombs, about fifteen feet below the surface. It alludes to a man of Megara who saved a corps of Athenians in one of the wars. (It is in Greek verse, and will be printed in the reports of the third Class of the institute.) I have likewise met with many other curious inscriptions.

LETTER II.

Athens August 26, 1811.

Sir,

I must apprise you, and request that you you will make known the circumstance to the Third Class of the Institute, of a discovery of great importance to the arts, which has just been made in the isle of Ægina. Four young artists and architects, two of whom, Baron Haller and M. Link, are Germans, having met together in this country, and being in pursuit of the same object, caused some excavations to be made at the foundation of the Temple of the Panhellenian Jupiter; and they have found the statues which ornamented the front of this temple. These statues are of Parian marble, and they are as interesting on account of the subject they represent, as from their great antiquity and the beauty of their sculpture. It appears that this temple was overthrown by an earthquake, and the statues, falling first, were covered by the rest of the ruins: the lapse of time added heaps of vegetable strata to the rubbish, and the roots of large trees had shot amongst the buried architraves and cornices. Our young artists caused the whole to be brought to light, and they have found the statues, which have not been much injured by the fall. The limbs, which were broken from the trunks, were lying beside them, and they can be easily replaced. There are seventeen of these statues, all of the finest specimens of sculpture: the heads alone are a little degraded, but they are highly beautiful, scarcely any of the fragments are missing. These figures much resemble those which are seen on the most ancient medals of Corinth, Thebes, and Athens. They are of the old school of Ægina, one of the first which became distinguished in Greece.

I went to Ægina in order to profit by this discovery, which much interested me: I measured this ruined temple, so as to gain all the particulars of its plan. The pediments were five feet in height. Over each pediment were two statues of Isis, which were attached to the border; and at the four angles of the edifice were Sphinxes. These figures were exactly similar to those of the pretended tomb of Achilles, in the Troad; and from this circumstance I am inclined to think that the temple in question is not that of the Panhellenian Jupiter, but that it was dedicated to Isis. In the middle of each pediment was a statue of Pallas, armed with a lance and shield, and her breast covered with the ægis. She was standing in the midst of combatants, who surrounded her on every side, and she appears as animating them by her looks. This figure of Minerva is of the most antique style, and of the kind which was improperly call Etruscan, with regular folds.

On each side were the combatants, all of which appear to be the heroes of the Iliad. The faces seem to have been portraits, and the bodies are scientifically correct. These warriors are covered, with offensive and defensive weapons, such as were in use at the time of the Trojan war: they are shaped with great nicety, and consist of quivers, helmets of different sizes, lances, &c. &c. The figures are rather less than [illegible] tural size. We thought we could discover Priam, with his sons, likewise Phrygian archers, resting one knee on the ground, and drawing an arrow. His dress appears to be of leather, and made to fit close to the body; pantaloons, likewise tight, which descend to the ancles; the helmet has over it a leather bonnet, which terminates in a point, and falls over behind; this is the only figure that is dressed. Another is taken for Philoctetes; it is in the same attitude as Paris, and is opposed to the one just described: it is armed with a bow. The front of its helmet represents a lion's muzzle; perhaps the figure is meant as a friend of Hercules. He wears a cuiras of a single piece, which could only open on the left side, wich leads to the opinion that it was thin and elastic. Hector, or another Trojan Prince, is overthrown; he has received a large wound in the breast; his hair, twisted symmetrically on the forehead, and fastened by a kind of diadem, falls over his shoulders. One head, with a small beard, and the casque thrown back, seems to be Ulysses. Of these figures, the archers alone are clothed; the others are of the heroic kind; that is to say, literally naked, and armed with casques and shields; some have also swords, others have lances and pikes.

On the western pediment is a young girl, such as Venus is represented on the most ancient silver medals of Corinth; she wears a large diadem, raised above the forehead, and which seems to imitate the roughness of metal. The head of a fine young [illegible] he is supported [illegible] Achilles, has an elegant helmet, raised over the top of the head, falling backwards, and ornamented with a large crest. Beneath the casque the hair appears twisted over the forehead, and fastened by a kind of diadem. Another figure appears in the attitude of a rower, and is rising from his seat, that he may pull with greater force. This statue has no hair, except on the forehead. Among these ruins we found an eye of ivory, four inches long, and the ball of which was blank, which indicates that it belonged to a colossal statue.

In this same isle of Ægina, toward the north-western end, near a great oval tumulus, which I took for the tomb of Phocus, and about a quarter of an hour's walk northwards from the temple of Venus, is a square place, regularly cut in the rock, sunk about fifteen feet, and at least a hundred fathoms in diameter; it seems to have been nothing but a mere quarry, from which stone has been taken for building. On this subject, however, there may be a difference of opinion. Near this spot are a number of cisterns cut in the rock, which is tolerably soft: there are also many large blocks of stone, regularly squared.

LETTER III.

Athens, December 19, 1811.

Sir,

I have received your fine map of Greece. It is very neat and clear, and I dare say very exact. But why place Phygalia at the temple Apollo Epicurius, on Mount Cotylius; I assure you that Phygalia is at present Caritena. Pausanias has so well described it, the steep rock, on which was the citadel, which [illegible] the middle of the town, and the river Limax which runs though a deep ravine, that one cannot mistake it. Besides, on Mount Cotylius there are no ruins of a town, and the neighbouring village, Andritzena, has nothing of the antique. Caritena, indeed, is six hours journey from Mount Cotolius, which is three times the distance laid down by Pausanias: but Pausanias is sometimes in error.

I have already said, that I do not believe the Temple, around which the diggings have been made in the isle of Ægina, to be that of Panhellenian Jupiter, and that it rather appears to have been dedicated to Isis. But I have now renounced this idea. I have since found, in the excavations that have been made at Athens, a vase, on which is represented a marriage, and wherein is a figure exactly similar to those which are on the border of the pediment of the Temple of Egina. The figure is that of Juno, in a bridal dress; so that this Temple may have been that of that Panhellenian Jupiter, and not dedicated to Isis, as I at first supposed. All these figures serve to elucidate that which was found at the tomb of Achilles, and which has been [illegible] metamorphosed by different writers. It is exactly the same as the one on my vase, and those which are on the border of the Temple of Ægina, the same ark, the same attitude, and the same fold of drapery. Sphinxes were at the angles of the temple of Ægina, and Sphinxes are on the back and arms of the figure of them tomb of Achilles. Since we know the greatest similarity [illegible] and of that of the tomb, in question, [illegible] many efforts have been made to dim[illegible]. If the Temple on the isle of Ægina be [illegible] of Panhellenian Jupiter, I can say, that I have seen the altar on which the Greeks vowed the destruction of Troy. I have observed, that [illegible] at several of the excavations which were made [illegible] Hippades Gate Dipylon, and at the depth of twenty-five feet, some fine vases have been discovered, particularly several which appear to be of Phœnician manufacture. We have also dug behind the Museum, and [illegible] ade all round the ancient walls and the cemeteries of the sepulchres which were discovered, [illegible] no doubt as to the ancient site of the tow[illegible] found a bas-relief and many cippi of [illegible] the inscription on the bas-relief [illegible] of a man named Aristotle; but who, without doubt, is not the philosopher of Stagira.

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